The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1869. NUMBER 104.

FOREIGN.

Movements of the Spanish Revolutionists.

Fighting in Saragossa.

A General Attack on Madrid Feared.

Amnesty Meetings Held in Ireland.

SPAIN.

REVOLUTIONARY ITEMS.

MADRID, Oct. 11.

General Pierrado, the revolutionist, who was recently arrested at Tarragona and imprisoned, has escaped.

PERPIGNAN, France, Oct. 11.

A band of Republican insurgents was defeated by a detachment of troops on the 5th inst., in the northern part of Catalonia, yesterday. The Republicans retreated into French territory, where they were promptly arrested by the authorities.

PARIS, Oct. 11.

A demonstration by the Republicans is feared at Madrid. Great precautions are being taken by the government to prevent an outbreak.

MADRID, Oct. 11.

Official reports state that 1,500 insurgents of Reus have surrendered to General Dulce.

Deputies Nugent and Palacios have given in their adhesion to the new government.

Fighting continues at Saragossa. The garrison has demanded, reinforcements.

Two companies of troops left in Valencia on Friday, and in Arragon that evening the insurrection broke out. Six Republican Deputies have arrived here to report that the republic has been proclaimed at La Cavalleta and Cardona. It is feared that the insurgents will make a movement upon Madrid. Strong precautions are taken to resist them.

MADRID, Oct. 12—Morning.

Cabrerita and Cartagena, two insurgent leaders, were captured and taken to the town of Ba, where they were shot.

Reus is now reported quiet. Order had been established in Saragossa. Many of the insurgents were either wounded, or had surrendered.

TARRA, Oct. 11.

A Royal force from Republican reinforcements. That the insurrection is gaining ground. It is asserted that the government already has a general officer in Biscay.

FRANCE.

THE MINERS' RIOTS.

PARIS, Oct. 12.

Despatches from Antwerp have been received up to a late hour last evening. No new outbreak had occurred among the miners, but the strike still continued.

PUBLIC MEETING BROKEN UP.

Yesterday a large meeting in the Arrondissement of Belleville was dispersed by the police. Several were arrested, and several of the rioters were wounded.

NAPOLEON GOING TO COMPIEGNE.

PARIS, Oct. 11.

The Emperor will go to Compiegne to-morrow and will not return until the 25th inst.

South Germany.

THE COTTON QUESTION.

PARIS, Oct. 11.

There was a large meeting of the cotton manufacturers of the city of Mulhausen, on Saturday, to consider the question of the American cotton supply and the present scarcity of cotton. They fear that the commercial treaty recently concluded, and upon the substitution of the customs tariff.

MILITARY TREATY.

CARLSRUHE, Oct. 11.

Information has been received here that a treaty has been concluded between the Grand Duchy of Baden and the North German Confederation, which allows the subjects of either country to serve in the army of the other.

Great Britain.

THE AMNESTY MOVEMENT.

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.

At the late amnesty meeting in this city an address was adopted declaring that a refusal to release the Fenian prisoners will be regarded as an invitation that the Irish Government should be defied in rule by terror and not by consideration.

AMNESTY MEETINGS.

LIMERICK, Oct. 11.

Amnesty meetings have been held at Kanturk and Bandon.

IOWA.

Grand Republican Rally at Des Moines—Election Prospects.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Oct. 11.

The last and grandest rally of the campaign was held here to-night, with Gen. S. W. Fisher as speaker, who delivered a masterly address. There is no large and enthusiastic as to night that we expect upon it the wild changes of last year. It was full to the very doors. Every Senator and Representative will be elected. Every Republican will vote. Every Democrat will be defeated. Every Democrat will be defeated. Every Democrat will be defeated

The Tribune.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1869.

CITY AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

CITY OFFICERS.
For Mayor—THOMAS D. R. MASON.
For Treasurer—DAVID A. GAGE.
For Attorney—W. J. CAMPBELL.
For Collector—EDWARD M. BYRNE.
For Clerk of Police Court—C. H. MATSON.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Judge of the County Court—JOSEPH E. GARY.
Clerk of the County Court—A. F. STICKNEY.
Judge of the County Court—R. M. WALLER.
For Sheriff—H. D. HUNTOON.
For Coroner—H. HERTZOG.
For Surveyor—ALBERT G. LANE.
For Superintendent of Schools—MATTHEW LAFLIN.
For Clerk of the Poor—MAT BRESNAHAN, A. H. REVELL.

FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
Russell Jarvis, Wm. B. Hayes, Joseph Medill, John C. Haines, Charles Hutchins, W. F. Storey, Alexander Starr, Abner Taylor, Thomas Hoyne, Wm. Bross, Joseph Knox, Andrew Shuman, Daniel Donovan, Jr.

SENATORIAL.
For Senator—Thirty-second District, H. W. Kinney.
For Senator—Thirty-third District, Alexander H. Sanborn; Town Clerk, H. B. Rugg.
For Senator—Thirty-fourth District, Lyman Trumbull; Supervisor, Robert Clark; Assessor, Daniel Gage; Town Clerk, Jonas Bigelow.

The Citizens' Ward Committee met last night to organize the several wards for the coming campaign. The names of a number of meetings are published in another column.

The registration of voters commences today. Bear in mind that this is a new registration, and that the fact of your having voted at the last election in your precinct does not insure your registration this year—the election officers having been instructed to strike off every citizen not to it that his name is placed on the list.

It was suggested yesterday that the few remaining schemers of the Library Hall ticket were at work remodelling that badly-riddled concern. There were two difficulties in the way of this reformatory enterprise. First, all the good material for the ticket was already used, and the bad ones wanted to stick. Therefore nothing was done.

Meanwhile, the Independent newspaper, which publishes articles for the Ring, still refuses to endorse the nomination of Captain Mike Hickey for Police Commissioner. There are twenty-six days left for the performance of this little task.

ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

State elections are held today in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa. The vote of three States last year stood as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.			
Geary (Rep.)	296,616	Grant (Rep.)	306,808
Boyle (Dem.)	97,132	Seymour (Dem.)	312,265
Rep. majority	9,977	Rep. majority	56,597
OHIO.			
Hayes (Rep.)	257,321	Grant (Rep.)	280,128
Pendleton (Dem.)	238,463	Seymour (Dem.)	209,036
Rep. majority	18,858	Rep. majority	69,092
IOWA.			
November.			
Grant (Rep.)			130,586
Seymour (Dem.)			54,660
Republican majority			75,926

The opposing candidates for Governor in Pennsylvania are Geary (Rep.) and Packer (Dem.); in Ohio, Hayes (Rep.) and Pendleton (Dem.); in Iowa, Merrill (Rep.) and Gallagher (Dem.).

MR. BOUTWELL'S SPEECH.

Secretary Boutwell's resume of the financial situation, in his recent speech at Philadelphia, had for its main motive the purpose of that which Secretary McCulloch had in view in his late tax-reduction. Of the $370,000,000 collected from the tax on tobacco and liquors, probably $65,000,000 are collected on liquors consumed and paid for, tax and all, by the poor. When we add that other about $90,000,000 more dollars are collected on sugar, and other articles of universal consumption, it will be seen that one-half our taxes at the start rest on so-called luxuries of food or diet, while, in the aggregate, are almost wholly taken on the profits. Thus only the luxuries of food or drink which poor men use more largely than the rich. Moreover, the tax of $40,000,000 on liquors is an indirect tax on the agricultural products of which the liquors are made; since the burden of the tax lessens the demand for its raw material, wheat, corn, rye, potatoes, or hops. No small share of the internal revenue is collected on articles of manufacturing. The names do not appear, as assessing are published, in another column.

Mr. Boutwell's proposition, that—

"A fixed portion of the internal revenue derived from the taxation of the people should be applied to the payment of the public debt, and the portion upon the principle of SINKING FUND, is wise as well as just, in that it will tend to strengthen the faith of the people in their ability to pay off the national debt, without difficulty, within a reasonable time. He adopts the figures in which public attention was first called by Mr. Atkinson, last winter, showing that, if we include the net profits of the National Banks, and the taxes which never hold the form of bonds, to wit, the bank pay due our agents, navies, and contractors, soldiers' bounties, and other outstanding claims, the government really owes, on the 1st of August, but $350,000,000. Of this vast sum we have paid, out of our taxes, all the unfunded arrearages, and a sufficient sum on the funded debt to amount to about $300,000,000. We have, therefore, paid about one-half of the debt, and this is borne in mind that we are paying it at the rate of $300,000,000 a year. That so enormous a strain on our productive energies has not been seriously depressed, several years, is evidence of the vigor lines and tariffs have almost stopped our exports of manufactured goods of many kinds, which we formerly exported largely, and caused a large export of our bonds instead, and have brought some of the money back. Besides paying the interest and current expenses some $300,000,000 a year. Any true view of the question of taxation, therefore, must look at the three factors of the question,—its source in the people's government; its impartiality as between different classes of the people; and its consistency with the industry and prosperity of the people at large. Mr. Boutwell, if we may judge from the telegraphed synopsis, addressed himself wholly to the first of these factors, and with good reason,—as indeed he could not well do otherwise, because it is the basic one. As assesses the government only, the taxation of the past few years has been a great success,—greater by far than was ever before achieved by any nation. The satisfactions of the Treasury Department have estimated the entire earnings of the capital and labor of the country at about $4,000,000,000 a year, being 25 per cent upon the whole property of the country, or $100 per capita for our entire population, of whom only about one-seventh are voting producers. The figure seems large to us; but, even on this basis, we find the amount annually paid in reduction of the principal of the public debt, and in the payment of our current expenses and interest—$300,000,000—makes an average of $300,000,000 a year raised by national taxation alone, being one-eighth of our whole annual earnings. But, besides the national taxes, which are annual, and other local taxes, which are annual, not annual earnings, but on original capital. Thus, in Illinois we are paying about fifteen mills per dollar on our real and personal taxable valuation, which is about $1,000,000,000. One and one-half per cent on our entire property is equal to one-tenth of the annual earnings of this property, and taxing them at 10 per cent to the principal by 15 mills, therefore, are actually paying in State and local taxes one-tenth, and in national taxes one-eighth, in the aggregate, more than one-fifth, of our entire gross earnings of industry. This, it will be seen, is a heavy burden, especially two dollars are taken from the people for one that finds its way into the Treasury. To whatever extent this prevails our rate of taxation is greater than it seems, and which is actually received by the National and State Governments cannot be raised without taking from the people of Illinois about one-fifth of the gross earnings of industry. We believe the average taxation in Europe is not so high as this.

When the matter of the proposition in all its broad breadth, it must be apparent that in looking at the results of finance, as we have imposed to find out how much of the taxes on the people's labor is consumed in the collection of the taxes, and how much of the property, in the shape of the public debt, is in the hands of the people. Mr. Boutwell's proposition to apply a fixed portion of the internal revenue to the payment of the public debt, and to apply that portion upon the principle of a sinking fund, is wise as well as just. It is the only means by which the people can be relieved from the burden of taxation from the state of the country, and be a means of the country's prosperity.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Speech of Secretary Boutwell at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.

Secretary Boutwell delivering an address to a large audience this evening, in response to a call from State ticket, most of which was devoted to financial questions, and especially to the policy of the administration in regard to the public debt. He said that the people were entitled to know the exact condition of the finances, and it was according to the letter of the contract, and it was the duty of the Government to pay the debt as it matured, and not let all the interest accumulate. He claimed that it was of the public debt that the people should be relieved, and not of the currency. Would not the best time to pay the debt be when the people were in prosperity? If we were to pay $150,000,000 a year, which we can pay if the present system of taxation is continued, the debt would be paid or extinguished in less than fourteen years. Would it be wise to do this? He thought not. He would not tax the people to the extent of the internal revenue collected in 1866, which was $309,000,000 a year; and it was yet not $50,000,000 a year; and it was yet not $50,000,000 a year; and it was yet not $50

THE COUNCIL.

The Appropriations for 1869—Issue of Sewerage Bonds.

North Side Fire Limits—The Dog Ordinance—Naming Streets.

Reports of the Finance Committee—Sixteenth Street Viaduct—The Harbor Proposal.

Omnibus Ordinance—Standard Time.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, the following members of the board being present: Mayor Medill, Clerk Loomis, Aldermen Rice, Cullerton, Throop, Wentworth, Hoyne, Wallace, Haines, Bradley, Cameron, Ward, Kreigh, Tuley, Sexton, Kinsley, Wheeler, Rawleigh, Medill, Burch, Hildreth, Hoffman, Hamilton, Rumsey, Hesing, Cleaver, Hoyt, Kohn, Lyman, Wilson, Hall, Bowen, Hanrahan, Hunt, Cummings, Bond, and Kennedy—40.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

An unusual number of the members were interested and present on account of the Mayor's veto of the appropriations for the Police Department, and the Fire Department, and the Board of Public Works, and the Board of Health, and the Board of Education, and the Board of Water Commissioners, and the Board of Police, and the Board of Fire and Water Commissioners, and the Board of Public Lots and Trees, and the Board of Public Parks, and the Board of Public Buildings, and the Board of Public Improvements, and the Board of Public Charities, and the Board of Public Statistics, and the Board of Public Nuisances, and the Board of Public Sewerage, and the Board of Public Drainage, and the Board of Public Water Supply, and the Board of Public Gas Supply, and the Board of Public Lamps, and the Board of Public Lamp-posts, and the Board of Public Lamp-post Chains, and the Board of Public Lamp-post Chain Staples, and the Board of Public Lamp-post Chain Staple Hammers, and the Board of Public Lamp-post Chain Staple Hammer Handles, and the Board of Public Lamp-post Chain Staple Hammer Handle Sticks, and the Board of Public Lamp-post Chain Staple Hammer Handle Stick Whittlers, and the Board of Public Lamp-post Chain Staple Hammer Handle Stick Whittlers' Knives, and the Board of Public Lamp-post Chain Staple Hammer Handle Stick Whittlers' Knife Grinders, and the Board of Public Lamp-post Chain Staple Hammer Handle Stick Whittlers' Knife Grinders' Wheels, and the Board of Public Lamp-post Chain Staple Hammer Handle Stick Whittlers' Knife Grinders' Wheel Boxes, and the Board of Public Lamp-post Chain Staple Hammer Handle Stick Whittlers' Knife Grinders' Wheel Box Covers, and the Board of Public Lamp-post Chain Staple Hammer Handle Stick Whittlers' Knife Grinders' Wheel Box Cover Hinges, and the Board of Public Lamp-post Chain Staple Hammer Handle Stick Whittlers' Knife Grinders' Wheel Box Cover Hinge Screws, and the Board of Public Lamp-post Chain Staple Hammer Handle Stick Whittlers' Knife Grinders' Wheel Box Cover Hinge Screw Drivers, and the Board of Public Lamp-post Chain Staple Hammer Handle Stick Whittlers' Knife Grinders' Wheel Box Cover Hinge Screw Drivers' Handles, and the Board of Public Lamp-post Chain Staple Hammer Handle Stick Whittlers' Knife Grinders' Wheel Box Cover Hinge Screw Drivers' Handle Sticks, and the Board of Public Lamp-post Chain Staple Hammer Handle Stick Whittlers' Knife Grinders' Wheel Box Cover Hinge Screw Drivers' Handle Stick Whittlers, and the Board of Public Lamp-post Chain Staple Hammer Handle Stick Whittlers' Knife Grinders' Wheel Box Cover Hinge Screw Drivers' Handle Stick Whittlers' Knives, and the Board of Public Lamp-post Chain Staple Hammer Handle Stick Whittlers' Knife Grinders' Wheel Box Cover Hinge Screw Drivers'